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Country programme document for Suriname (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Suriname is classified as a middle-income country, with a gross national income of $9,950 (2014).[1] It has a Human Development Index value of 0.714,[2] ranking 103 of 188 countries. The gross domestic product (GDP) has doubled since 2006, growing from $2.6 billion to $5.2 billion in 2014,[3] averaging a significant 4 per cent yearly increase. Growth has been fueled by high commodity prices for gold, lumber, oil and bauxite, as well as higher remittances.

2. However recent downturns in commodity prices have created fiscal and monetary pressures. The GDP grew less than 1 per cent in 2015 and is projected to be flat in 2016.[4] The budget deficit for 2016 is forecast at 7 per cent of GDP.[5] As part of its cost-saving measures, the Government has begun to reduce subsidies for water and electricity, and is expected to save approximately 4.3 per cent of GDP in 2015.[6] While this measure will improve the Government's fiscal situation, it is expected to have adverse impacts on the lower quintile of the population as the real costs of these services are now passed on to the consumer. A steep devaluation of the Suriname dollar since November 2015 (64 per cent vs. the United States dollar)[7] is expected to provoke significant increases in the price of food and other commodities in 2016. Ongoing expansion in the gold and oil refinery sectors, as well as the Government's programme to restore fiscal and external current account stability, allow the country to maintain a favourable medium-term outlook.[8]

3. Inequality is one of Suriname's key development challenges. The Gini coefficient is relatively high (52.9).[9] While the gender ratio in higher education was 1.93 in 2012,[10] women's labour participation lags behind men's by about 20 per cent.[11] Suriname's population, estimated at 541,638,[12] is one of the most ethnically diverse in the world: 27 per cent Hindustani, 22 per cent Maroon, 16 per cent Creole, 14 per cent Javanese, 13 per cent mixed and 8 per cent marked as 'other'. About 90 per cent of the population live along the coastal region, and the hinterland rainforest is populated mostly by Maroons and indigenous people who have an unemployment rate double that of the coastal communities.[13]

4. Through the Development Plan 2012-2016, the Government established a social contract with its people, committing to increasing income (through employment and entrepreneurship) and improving quality of life via expanded social services, particularly for people with disabilities, the elderly, youth and those of the lower economic quintile. The economic situation, however, has constrained the Government's ability to fulfil some of its commitments, particularly in areas such as income-generation activities for youth. Unemployment has increased from an average of 7 per cent to 9 per cent in 2015.[14] The new social coverage programmes have been implemented without the necessary measures in place to ensure that only those who deserve them receive government subsidies. The current recession presents an opportunity for the Government to introduce more targeted policies that rely on better data, allowing for cost savings while better serving the vulnerable.

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1 World Bank world indicators, 2014.
2 UNDP, Human Development Report 2015.
3 World Bank summary data.
4 Ibid.
5 Fitch Ratings, revision February 2016.
6 Government "solidarity measures", September 2015.
7 Central Bank of Suriname, November 2015.
8 http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16170.htm
9 UNDP, Op. cit.; World Bank data, 2013.
10 Government of Suriname, Millennium Development Goal Progress Report, 2014.
11 UNDP, Op. cit., Statistical Annex.
12 2012 census.
13 Publication Bureau of Statistics Suriname, September 2013.
14 Bureau of Statistics Suriname.

5. Suriname has had a turbulent political history, marked by eras of contentious colonial rule and one period of military intervention. The current environment is marked by: (a) democratic plurality (over 20 political parties for a population of just over half a million); (b) inadequate public accountability frameworks (no laws on freedom of information, outdated human rights legislation, inconsistent investigation and reporting on corruption;[15] and (c) inadequate policy-related skills. Limited availability of national (and disaggregated) data has contributed to inadequate design and delivery of services. Together with cuts in social subsidies brought about by the worsening economic outlook, this has resulted in a significant reduction in public confidence.[16]

6. The President of Suriname has highlighted the country's environmental assets as a central pillar of the future socioeconomic development of the country.[17] While falling commodity prices present significant threats, other factors such as income inequality and the potential for community disruption related to tensions between hinterland communities and gold mining companies have the potential to disrupt the country's social stability. Threats from climate change, environmental degradation and poor health and safety practices related to small-scale gold mining are already being felt. Opportunities stemming from the global benefits derived from wise stewardship of its natural resources will continue to benefit Suriname. Its forests are a net carbon sink for the world, producing 7 metric tons of carbon dioxide each year while absorbing over 8 metric tons (or over 3 tons of carbon capture per capita).[18] Suriname's environmental challenges thus include: (a) monetizing this global service while sustainably managing its forests; (b) utilizing environmentally sound mineral exploitation; (c) protecting its vulnerable coast from the impacts associated with climate change; and (d) expanding the investment in renewable energy.

7. During the previous programme cycle, UNDP successfully engaged the Government and Parliament on initiatives focused on policy interventions and capacity- and evidence-building for decision-making. For example, UNDP helped to promote the active participation of women in decision-making, leading to an increase in the percentage of women elected to the National Assembly, from 9.8 per cent in 2010 to 25.5 per cent in 2015.[19] In order to secure gains, UNDP will continue to promote policy-level interventions and will build on the momentum derived from the successes of women in politics. The country office will build a wider base for women's active participation in decision-making by engaging civil society and other non-state actors in its programming.

8. The 2013 outcome evaluation of the energy and environment portfolio indicated that while the country office had undertaken relevant interventions and brought thought leadership on various fronts (natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction), it did not design an explicit, integrated programmatic approach and therefore did not achieve collective impact. There was also recognition that interventions did not sufficiently address the needs of vulnerable populations to environmental stresses. The midterm review of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) recommended that United Nations agencies should continue to help strengthen the Government's capabilities in the areas of policy, programme (downstream) and data.[20] The country office considers the recommendations and findings of both the evaluation and midterm review to be relevant to all of its work and undertakes to adopt a programmatic approach focused both on policy and people-centred interventions.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The Government of Suriname is currently formulating the 2017-2021 National Development Plan (NDP), which will mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals into national development

15 The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index ranked Suriname 88 of 168 countries in 2015.
16 World Bank country partnership strategy, 2015–2019.
17 Republic of Suriname, President's Annual Address to the National Assembly, 2015.
18 Suriname intended nationally determined contribution, 2015.
19 Results of 2015 election.
20 UNDAF midterm review 2015, page 38.

priorities. With the United Nations Country Team, UNDP will support the design and execution of the NDP through a mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support approach. UNDP will be a strategic partner, responding to critical national challenges expressed in the NDP, consistent with the new United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2104-2017.

10. The MSDF was formulated jointly in 2015 by the United Nations system and the Governments of the Caribbean subregion. National consultations in 15 countries ensured that the development challenges identified in the Common Multi-Country Assessment were consistent with national development needs through four key priority areas that will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations system and partners until 2021: (a) a sustainable and resilient Caribbean; (b) a safe, cohesive and just Caribbean; (c) a healthy Caribbean; and (d) an inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean. These national and subregional priorities were later validated with 17 Governments and are fully aligned with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Strategic Plan (2015-2019), the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. During the next five years, UNDP will focus on three broad areas of work: (a) democratic governance; (b) social development; and (c) environment and natural resource management, with gender equality integrated as a cross-cutting element. These are mainly aligned with outcomes 2 (open and participatory governance) and 1 (inclusive, sustainable development) of the UNDP Strategic Plan and correspond directly to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 16.

12. Consistent with lessons learned from the previous cycle, UNDP will be guided by an underlying principle of development with the people, which will allow the country office to engage closely with citizens' organizations and communities both as a way of effecting direct change and to support policy-oriented work. Through user-centred designs and the implementation of actions that enable the active participation of beneficiaries, UNDP will promote engagement with a wider set of development actors as well as the empowerment of beneficiaries and communities.

13. In a small middle-income country like Suriname, UNDP expects to have greater impact by programming in areas that establishes networks across the Sustainable Development Goals agenda. UNDP remains connected with the international and donor community and is considered to be a primary partner for effective programming in Suriname. Despite the tight donor space, the country office's resource mobilization remain strong particularly for environment and natural resource management. UNDP will pursue its goals of meaningful, people-centred change by seamlessly integrating its three programming pillars, building partnerships and weaving networks with government counterparts, civil society (youth and women groups in particular), academia, community leaders and the private sector.

14. UNDP Suriname will use its convening power and institutional capacity to facilitate multi-stakeholder participation in development actions/policies, using innovative approaches to make such participation both focused and productive. This is the proposed key added value of UNDP in Suriname for the upcoming programme cycle, and it will help the country office to touch and change lives in the country.

15. This approach contributes to building resilience across various vulnerable sectors of society, including citizens of the hinterland, where Maroon and indigenous communities face challenges such as poor educational opportunities; inadequate infrastructure, transport and electricity; and lack of decent work. Health concerns spurred primarily by heavy use of mercury in small-scale gold mining and vector-borne diseases such as Chikungunya and Zika have the potential to significantly impact development efforts. UNDP will improve the resilience of such vulnerable groups by relying on local leadership, both within the Government and in civil society, to open opportunities/resources in education, health, livelihoods/skills and access to information and technology. Together with improved social services and the possibility of civic engagement in

public policy, this will contribute to a path of sustainable human development for these vulnerable groups in the hinterland.

16. UNDP will leverage the United Nations system as a key aspect of its multi-stakeholder approach. It will continue to support the 'Delivering as One' framework, working particularly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to implement joint projects such as 'Women in Parliament' and data collection, with an emphasis on gender and the vulnerable. United Nations Volunteers will be integrated as valuable resources in projects and in promoting volunteerism for development within society. UNDP will support government efforts to identify opportunities for South-South cooperation with other countries in the region to pursue initiatives such as citizen security and participation, data capacities, environmental management and local indigenous community engagement.

Democratic governance

17. Responding to the government commitment to improve its connection with the citizenry to deliver better social services and enhance the legitimacy of national institutions, UNDP will seek to broker greater interaction between the Government and its people. Its work on democratic governance will continue to emphasize strengthening of Parliament and other institutions while introducing new approaches targeted at greater civic engagement at every level of society to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (Sustainable Development Goal 16.7). This work will seek outcomes that improve legislative capacity, inclusiveness, transparency and reinforced national capacities to effectively pursue human rights commitments. Actions in more downstream programming with direct contact/empowerment of the citizenry will also serve to support interventions in the social development, and environment and natural resource management programme areas.

18. UNDP will contribute to government efforts to strengthen institutions engaged in legislative matters in Suriname. Working primarily with the Parliament and the Ministry of Justice and Police, UNDP will direct its interventions at improving legislative drafting capacities, reducing delays in the approval processes and addressing bottlenecks in implementing legislation. Processes to facilitate multi-stakeholder participation in the legislative processes will also be promoted.

19. UNDP will support government and civil society efforts to improve the transparency of public sector management. An important measure will be support for the enactment of a 'freedom of information' act, together with other mechanisms to help provide adequate public access to information and improve conditions/capacities for transparency and accountability, including among civil society organizations (CSOs). There will also be support to strengthen mechanisms to combat and prevent corruption, particularly mechanisms that facilitate citizen-driven processes.

20. During the past three years, UNDP successfully promoted the participation of women in decision-making processes. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, the donor community and CSOs, the country office will build on this momentum to increase gender equity and women's empowerment in the public arena, including by carrying out research and improving the availability of quality, disaggregated data for evidence-based gender policies; and by fostering formal mechanisms to bring about gender equity in public policy decision-making.

21. UNDP will work to strengthen the capacity of human rights organizations, particularly at the local level in the hinterland and coastal areas. Interventions based on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and conflict prevention linked to improper exploitation of mineral resources in villages (particularly with Maroon and indigenous communities) will serve as critical entry points.

22. Fair and broad access to justice for citizens is an important goal in Suriname. UNDP will work with duty-bearers and rights-holders to promote and protect the rights of all citizens, especially the vulnerable, indigenous and tribal people, children and women affected by gender-based violence. Interventions will include strengthening the capacity of state institutions to adequately manage fair

and equitable access and legal protection, as well building the capacities of the paralegal community to ensure that the marginalized have access to legal aid.

Social development

23. One of the main requirements for a successful roll-out of the Government's new NDP is a set of supporting policy and analytic instruments. UNDP will respond through interventions aimed both at enhancing the availability of advanced data sets and related capacities and at improved targeting of social services based on appropriate information about vulnerable population groups.

24. UNDP will work closely with the General Bureau of Statistics, the National Planning Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to address the gaps in development data in Suriname. UNDP will support strengthening and expanding the data collection and analysis capacities of development actors. This will require partnering with CSOs to help identify needs at the community level. Improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) instruments will help to measure progress on the NDP and Sustainable Development Goals with emphasis on producing disaggregated and risk-informed data for national development planning, targeting inequalities and expanding socioeconomic coverage for women, persons with disabilities, indigenous and tribal people and youth.

25. Working towards significant improvement in the social and protection services architecture in Suriname, UNDP will engage the Ministries of Social Affairs, Regional Development, and Youth and Sport, the Suriname Bureau of Statistics and community-based organizations (CBOs) to improve methodologies that properly characterize poverty and exclusion, provide adequate targeting of the collectives to be reached by these services, and incorporate ways to address income inequality, including by promoting linkages between sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication. UNDP will promote the concept of multi-dimensional poverty measurement to adequately capture the extent of poverty and deprivation as reflected in health, education and standard of living.

Environment and natural resource management

26. Environmental factors play a highly prominent role in Suriname's development due to a combination of a strong economic dependency on natural resources and marked vulnerability and exposure to the effects of environmental degradation. To address this challenge and based on lessons learned from the previous programme cycle, UNDP will continue to have a significant environmental portfolio that makes the transition from a project-based to a programme approach, focusing on institutional capacities for environmental management, sustainable community livelihoods and climate change response/resilience. The approach will be multidimensional and will include aspects of policy work, capacity-building and local/grassroots measures. Given the positive outlook for resource mobilization, this programme will also provide entry points into the other two programme areas.

27. In order to build the basis for a new, multi-stakeholder environmental governance structure, UNDP will work to strengthen the capacities of national/subnational institutions such as the National Institute for Environment and Development, Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management and offices of the District Commissioners to formulate and adequately implement policies coherent with the new sustainable development agenda, including the commitments made by Suriname in its intended nationally determined contributions report for the Paris Agreements on Climate Change. The new approach will target policymakers and lawmakers at national and district levels and incorporate mid-level civil servants and academia. It will support building local and community structures, empowering the Major Groups Collective (an existing group of stakeholders based on the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) and other non-governmental organizations and CBOs, promoting gender-related results and advancing culturally appropriate and sustainable interventions. Private sector entities will be engaged through corporate social responsibility actions, linked to operational changes or in support to external activities with other partners (e.g., research, campaigns)

28. UNDP will particularly emphasize promoting the effects of sustainable economic practices and reducing natural hazard risks for the most vulnerable groups, including indigenous/tribal people and coastal dwellers exposed to the effects of sea level rise. Through its focused strategy to engage local communities in building resilience to address climate change impact, UNDP will support the integration of the ongoing needs of communities in the hinterland and the coastal regions into efforts to promote sustainable livelihoods and greater ownership of natural resource management, leading ultimately to behaviour change.

29. There is a need in Suriname to articulate a strategic approach to climate change action, including the provision of systems to monitor and report advances. UNDP will be involved through interventions such as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, which are strategically important for the Government because of the creation of financial value for carbon stored in forests. Interventions will generate incentives for conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. They will also contribute to climate change adaptation actions, such as those designed to address disaster risk reduction, both at the national and local levels. Special attention will be given to the role of women as agents of disaster resilience and preparedness in communities.

III. Programme and risk management

30. The proposed programme will be nationally executed, under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme will use a national implementation modality and some actions will be undertaken to support national execution based on possible absorptive capacity and execution issues with counterparts/partners, which would require specific agreements with the Government, on a project basis. UNDP will fully adopt the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

31. UNDP will base its management arrangements on capacity evaluations to identify counterpart requirements for capacity-building, increased efficiency and reduction of fiduciary and management risks. UNDP will also invest in internal capacity to design interventions maximizing delivery impact, both from a perspective of technical/policy interventions as well as in brokering stakeholder engagement and collective action. As a core member of the 'Delivering as One' framework, UNDP will continue to coordinate with other United Nations agencies to achieve complementarities across projects as well as in accessing expertise. Compliance with social and environmental safeguards and standards will be ensured.

32. UNDP will approach issue-based programming from a dual perspective, first by seeking complementarity of diverse mechanisms within a given area of work (e.g., community participation, data provision, technical and policy support); and secondly by exploring and stimulating contributions of specific actions across work areas (e.g., improving data provision and capacities). The latter is particularly relevant given the significantly larger share of funding under the 'environment' programme area (83 per cent of total estimated funds), as discussed below.

33. The major risks which could affect programme implementation refer to resource mobilization in a middle-income country context, community-related conflicts, capacities of local counterparts for timely and focused uptake, and setting priorities in a rapidly changing financial and economic environment. UNDP will remain vigilant on these matters and will adopt a flexible model of support to national implementation to ensure ongoing progress in managing risks and achieving programme delivery targets.

34. The resource mobilization risks are expected to affect primarily the democratic governance and social development programme areas. The country office will mitigate these risks by addressing governance and social development priorities as part of environmental resilience; putting innovation and citizen-focused initiatives at the heart of initiatives; and leveraging linkages between environment and related targets in governance and social development.

35. There is currently a large but unstructured artisanal gold mining sector which is dominated by residents of interior communities. Given the lucrative potential associated with small-scale gold

mining, deforestation and conflict with established large companies with mining concessions, the potential for conflict among the stakeholders remains a major concern and source of risk. UNDP will engage the communities, the Ministries of Regional Development and of Natural Resources, the Cabinet of the President and the gold mining companies to secure active and impartial decision-making. Conflict prevention strategies will be devised and will serve to manage the interest of all parties while maintaining an environment conducive to efficient programming.

36. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

37. In the case of both national and direct implementation and per Executive Board decision 2013/9, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. In Suriname, the reduced availability of reliable socioeconomic data is an institutional and developmental weakness. There is a generalized reliance on the General Statistics Bureau, but this proves to be insufficient to establish useful baselines and carry out meaningful evaluations and assessments. Thus, a common aim across programme interventions will be the production of reliable data, accompanied by improving the capacities of counterparts, partners and actors for data generation and analysis. This will be a factor that in itself should enhance the effectiveness of the country programme.

39. Additionally, the country office will continue to strengthen its own M&E capacities, including to disaggregate data by sex, ethnicity, location and vulnerable groups. For example, the UNDP Gender Marker will be used to monitor country programme expenditures and improve planning and decision-making. The enhanced M&E capacities of UNDP will contribute to strengthening the capacities of counterparts and development actors/networks, which in turn can help to expand programming opportunities.

40. Budgets and activities for M&E will be integrated into every project, with defined project indicators, milestones and targets. These activities will include participatory monitoring (coherent with the 'development with the people' strategy of the country programme), that engage CSOs and community-based actors in accountability for, learning from and improvement of projects. The incorporation of innovative instruments for monitoring, i.e., mobile-phone applications, automated data acquisition tools and online databases, can facilitate and even encourage participatory monitoring. The country office will continue to invite peer review of programme documents by government and external stakeholders.

41. UNDP will undertake research aimed at obtaining qualitative and quantitative data for the design of the National Gender Equality Strategy and related to the use of toxic chemicals, among other research to be supported. Some of these activities will be part of regional or subregional investigations carried out by UNDP and/or academic partners like the University of Suriname, as illustrated by the ongoing collaboration on monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals and the Coastal Zone Management initiative. These investigations together with the products of M&E activities will be used as programming tools (e.g., in a new Caribbean Human Development Report), whether for policy advocacy, institutional processes or specific government initiatives.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Suriname (2017-2021)

Democratic governance				
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: In its National Development Plan, the Government is committed to implementing clear and transparent policies for restructuring the public sector, implementing good governance and mainstreaming gender policies. Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16				
UNITED NATIONS MULTI-COUNTRY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (UNMSDF) Outcome: Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened. (A Safe, Cohesive and Just Caribbean)				
Related UNDP Strategic Plan outcome: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
UNMSDF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGETS	**Data sources, frequencies of data collection, responsibilities**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets, data sources and frequencies).**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
Number of countries with functioning mechanisms to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information which use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children **Baseline:** CARICOM gender equality indicators **Target:** Suriname includes gender equality indicators in national surveys Gender and child-responsive social protection and education policies and strategies for Suriname **Baseline:** 4 **Target:** 10	Parliament Reports by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Progress reports by the Anti-Corruption Desk (Ministry of Justice and Police) Transparency International Reports on Corruption in Suriname	**Output 1 Parliaments, constitution making bodies and electoral institutions enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation** 1.1.1: Number of law making bodies strengthened to improve law drafting capabilities. Baseline: 0 Target:1 (2018) National Assembly, every 2 years 1.1.2: Number of civil society organizations/networks with mechanisms for ensuring transparency, representation and accountability. (UNDP Strategic Plan 2.4.2) Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Ministry of Home Affairs, annually 1.1.3: Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 National Assembly, annually 1.1.4: Proportion of women (to men) participating as candidates in local and national elections (Strategic Plan 2.1.3) Baseline: 26% Target: 30%	Ministry of Justice and Police, i.e., the Human Rights Bureau Ministry of Home Affairs; Parliament The Projekta Foundation The Democracy Unit Women's Parliament Forum, The National Women's Movement The Chamber of Commerce, Stichting Blindenzorg (Blindenzorg Foundation) Suriname Media National Gender Bureau Care4U Foundation Inter-American Development Bank Embassy of the Netherlands UNFPA University of Suriname	**Regular: $130,000** **Other: $1,700,000**

		National Assembly, every five years **Output 1.2 Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders** 1.2.1: A citizen complaint process established based on internationally recognized standards Baseline: 0 Target: New process fully operational and available nation-wide by 2021 Ministry of Justice and Police, annually 1.2.2: Suriname's Transparency legislation aligned with international instruments by signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Baseline: non-aligned Target: Convention ratified Ministries of Foreign Affairs; National Assembly **Output 1.3 Evidence-informed national strategies and partnerships to advance gender equality and women' participation in decision-making (Strategic Plan 4.3)** 1.3.1: Research undertaken and advocacy material produced to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (Strategic Plan 4.3.1) Baseline: 1 (according to a regional UNDP publication, 'Where are the Women?', an extensive study of gender equality in Suriname Target: 3 Ministry of Home Affairs, annually 1.3.2: Mechanisms put in place to collect, disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics, and apply gender analysis (Strategic Plan 4.3.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Ministry of Home Affairs, annually 1.3.3 Number of laws/policies in place to secure women's participation in decision making (Strategic Plan 4.4.1) Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Ministry of Home Affairs, National Assembly. 1.3.4: Number of women participating in new measures supporting		

		women's preparedness for leadership in decision–making (Strategic Plan 4.4.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Ministry of Home Affairs; annually **Output 1.4 Capacities of institutions responsible for fair access to justice and human rights protections strengthened** 1.4.1: Number of institutions supporting the fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations (Strategic Plan 2.3.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Ministry of Justice and Police, annually 1.4.2: Legal Aid and Human Rights Bureaus of the Ministry of Justice and Police strengthened to provide access to justice specifically for women, disabled and other marginalized groups Baseline: Weak Bureaus with inadequate services to the public Target: Strengthened Bureaus increasingly serving the public with adequate access to justice and human rights. Ministry of Justice and Police, every two years 1.4.3: Adequate systems in place to enable citizens to access the justice system, with a special focus on the poor, women, disabled and other marginalized groups Baseline: 1 Target: 2 CSOs, biannually		
Social development				
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan 2012-2016 Chapter V Welfare and Chapter V.4.2 Social Security and Welfare Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 10				
UNMSDF OUTCOME: Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved, (An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.				
Percentage of eligible population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and	Living standard measurement surveys; poverty assessment surveys; other household surveys; and census.	**Output 2.1: National and subnational data collection, measurement and analytical systems established to monitor progress on the post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals (Strategic Plan 7.2)**	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Coordinating ministry) Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Regional Development Ministry of Labour and	**Regular: $ 150,000**

vulnerable (referred to **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: By 2021 x% increase of Surinamese population covered by social protection systems M&E framework for social protection programs implemented in Suriname **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: Framework operational	M&E reports on social protection programmes	2.1.1: Updated and disaggregated data system used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with 2030 agenda (Strategic Plan 7.2.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 1 General Bureau of Statistics, Sustainable Development Goals progress reports; Annual 2.1.2: Number of policies, regulations and standards at national and sub-national level that integrate specific sustainability and risk resilient measures (Strategic Plan 7.3.3). Baseline: 0 Target: 10 National Development Plan, District/Resort Plans; annually **Output 2.2: National M&E system established to monitor social protection programmes** 2.2.1: A national M & E monitoring system for social protection and services in operation, with indicators disaggregated by gender, age and geography Baseline: 0. Target: 1 Social policy progress evaluation reports **Output 2.3: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection (Strategic Plan 1.2.)** 2.3.1: Extent to which social protection schemes addresses the socio-economic needs of women, youth, persons with a disability, and indigenous and tribal peoples. Baseline: Inadequate Target: Increased social protection coverage Partner surveys/reports (e.g. Social Policy and Draft Policy Note 2016-2020) 2.3.2: Adoption of official definition of poverty standard Baseline: 0 Target: 1 General Bureau of Statistics	National Planning Office General Bureau of Statistics Vocational Training Institute District Commissioner; District and Resort Councils Adekus University Representatives of youth, women, people with disabilities, the elderly and tribal communities (indigenous and Maroon) UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO Caribbean Development Bank, World Bank	
Environment and natural resource management				
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Suriname ,through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges (INDC 2015).				

Sustainable Development Goals 11, 13, 14, 15				
UNMSDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean)				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Extent to which competent national and subnational authorities are implementing integrated natural resources management guidelines Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Suriname able to implement international conventions and protocols on terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Baseline: 0 Target. 7 % of protected terrestrial, coastal and marine areas vs total area Baseline: 13% for terrestrial. Coastal and marine tbc Target: 15% - terrestrial and 10% coastal and marine (by 2020)	Survey report on institutional capacities to implement integrated natural resources management guidelines Country reports to international protocols and conventions Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat of Cartagena Convention. World Database on Protected Areas	**Output 3.1: National and subnational institutions enabled to define and implement policies/plans/strategies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.** 3.1.1: Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level, disaggregated by partnership type (Strategic Plan 1.3.1) Baseline: 2 Target: 5 Environmental statistics report (biannually) and REDD + project reporting (annually) **Output 3.2: Indigenous & Tribal peoples and coastal communities empowered to plan and carry out sustainable livelihoods activities that improve conservation of biodiversity and/or, combat the effects of climate change** 3.2.1: Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex, and rural and urban (Strategic Plan 1.3.2) Baseline: tbc Target: 5 National Environment Statistics report, Census data, project reporting 3.2.2: Number of appropriate technology applications/solutions from civil society initiatives in focused sectors Baseline: 0 Target: 4 National/project reporting **Output 3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented (Strategic Plan 1.4)**	Office of the President, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Physical Planning. Land and Forest Management; Ministry of Natural Resources; Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control General Bureau of Statistics National Institute for Environment and Development District Commissioner; District and Resort Councils University of Suriname Centre for Agriculture and Forest Research Indigenous and Tribal peoples representatives such as The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS)/The Association of Saamaka Authorities (VSG); Youth and women's organisations in interior and rural (coastal) districts. CBOs IAMGOLD, SURGOLD, Suriname Business Forum, State Oil Company, Suriname Employers Federation	**Regular: $240,000** **Other: $12,000,000**

		3.3.1: Systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance (Strategic Plan 1.4.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 3 UNFCCC reporting (National communication, INDC, biennial update report) 3.3.2: Comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - implemented to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives. (Strategic Plan 1.4.2) Baseline: 2 Target: 4 UNFCCC reporting (National communications, INDC, biennial update report)	GEF, UNFCCC, Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund.	